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layers, and a second electrode structure, a signal electrode structure on the other side (above) of said layers, there being means for providing signals to the signal electrodes in order to create electric fields through the two dielectric layers and to further create surface reliefs on the gel surface at the interface of said two dielectrics. The periodical, typically sinusoidally varying reliefs created on the gel surface in each of the cells allows under the effect of light from a light source to create images on the display panel, which are viewable by the naked eye.

On page 2, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 11 as follows:

--In an earlier patent application PCT/FI02/00512 (now published under WO 2003/107087), which has not yet been published at the time of filing of this application, the Applicant has already proposed a novel electrode configuration for light modulator cells based on the use of dielectric and viscoelastic materials to facilitate enhanced and active deformation of the viscoelastic material. The basic idea of said electrode configuration is to utilize active fieldshaping enhancement electrode structure located in the proximity, and in addition, to the traditional signal electrode structure of a cell in order to affect the electric field between the signal electrode structure and the support electrode structure and through the viscoelastic layer in a manner that the deformation amplitude of the viscoelastic layer in the cell is increased. The enhancement electrodes may have with respect to the signal electrodes, for example, an in-plane-type configuration or a sandwich-type configuration. The various embodiments of the enhancement electrode configurations are explained in more detail in the aforementioned earlier application.--

On page 2, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 24 as follows:

--The major shortcomings of such light modulators may be associated with the practical difficulties in producing desired gel relief profiles with good precision. This, of course, impairs the light modulating capabilities of the individual pixels or cells. Especially in the case of